

Volunteer Meeting & Training

Volunteer Coordinator
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Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- Emergencies
- Timesheets
- Volunteer expectations
- AHAs
- Job injuries/risks
- Your site
- Title 36
- Meth lab awareness
- BGA/PAM



Emergencies

What to do

Who to call

Weather Emergencies



- Get to the nearest storm shelter
- CXT's are not storm shelters



Who to call

- In an injury accident/assault/disturbance
 - Call 911
 - If they don't answer, call county dispatcher
 - McIntosh County – (918) 689-2526
 - Haskell County - (918) 967-3333
 - Pittsburg County – (918) 423-5858
 - As soon as time allows, notify gate attendant and/or park ranger

[illegible]

Volunteer expectations



What we expect from you

- Report it to us
- Represent us
- Keep parks clean
- Take care of equipment
- Take care of yourself



New Requirements

- All volunteers who volunteer over 120 days must have local background check done.
- Evaluations
- 24 hours/week – not new





Not new requirements

- 24 hours per week
- 5 days per week at campsite
- Let me know if you will be gone for more than a few days
- **1 person**
 - = 3.43 hours per day/7 days
 - = 4.8 hours per day/5 days
- **2 people**
 - = 1.7 hours per day/7 days
 - 2.4 hours per day/5 days

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Approval Acrobat

Clipboard: Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter

Font: Calibri, 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color

Alignment: Wrap Text, Merge & Center

Number: General, Currency, Percentage, Decimals

Styles: Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Normal, Neutral

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	NAME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL		Hours/Month			
2		10		37	24.5	29	24	30		22.07142857			
3		70	33.5	76	86	89.5	81			72.66666667			
4		n/a		26	21.5	23.5	34			26.25			
5			86.5	66.25	72	74.75	63.75	40		67.20833333			
6		n/a	n/a		50.5	41		79.5		57			
7		77.5	79	51	68		79			70.9			
8		22.5	54	56.5	72	24.5	48			46.25			
9		n/a	n/a		70	62	35	66		58.25			
10		31	27	34	87	148	129	121		82.42857143			
11		23	18	34	104	84				52.6			
12		57	82	58	102		70	152		86.83333333			
13			104	86	107	n/a	n/a	n/a		99			
14		n/a	n/a	n/a	103	112				107.5			
15				19	66.5	34	69.5	87		55.2			
16										60.27722222			
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96 hours per month!

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)





Activity Hazard Analysis

- Removing dead standing trees and low hanging limbs
- Trail work
- Visitor assistance
- Working around Poison Ivy/Oak
- Working around Traffic/water
- Working in summer heat
- Burning (leaves, brushes, etc.)
- Cleaning fire rings and cookers
- Cutting limbs
- Lifting tools, equipment, materials, etc.
- Litter collection
- Painting

Job Injuries/Risks





Injured on the job

- Covered under worker's compensation
 - Will pay for medical bills
 - Does not cover anything else
- Contact Ranger
 - We must notify our safety office and chain of command immediately
 - If treated at ER, we will drop paperwork off to them, you must contact them with Dept of Labor case number when you receive it



Insect-borne diseases

- West Nile Virus
- Lyme Disease
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

West Nile Virus



- **Serious Symptoms in a Few People.**

About one in 150 people infected with WNV will develop severe illness. The severe symptoms can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. These symptoms may last several weeks, and neurological effects may be permanent.

- **Milder Symptoms in Some People.** Up to 20 percent of the people who become infected have symptoms such as fever, headache, and body aches, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back. Symptoms can last for as short as a few days, though even healthy people have become sick for several weeks.

- **No Symptoms in Most People.**

Approximately 80 percent of people (about 4 out of 5) who are infected with WNV will not show any symptoms at all.

- Symptoms usually appear within 3-14 days after exposure.
- **People over 50 at higher risk to get severe illness.** People over the age of 50 are more likely to develop serious symptoms of WNV if they do get sick and should take special care to avoid mosquito bites.
- **Being outside means you're at risk.** The more time you're outdoors, the more time you could be bitten by an infected mosquito. Pay attention to avoiding mosquito bites if you spend a lot of time outside, either working or playing.

Lyme Disease

- The characteristic early symptom of Lyme disease is a skin rash where the tick bite occurred. The rash appears as a **bulls-eye**, with red edges surrounding a clear center. The rash occurs a few days to a month following the bite, although approximately one-fifth of infected people do not report a rash. The rash resolves spontaneously in 3 to 4 weeks. In addition to the rash, early symptoms of Lyme disease are similar to getting the flu, such as extreme fatigue, fever, headache, and muscle aches.
- The second stage of disease can last days to months. During this stage, the infection reaches the neural tissue, where it can cause inflammation of the brain (meningitis, encephalitis). Spread of infection to the heart can also result in inflammation in the heart.
- The third and final stage of the disease is characterized by chronic arthritis and chronic neurological disorder. This stage can last for months.



Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

- Symptoms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever typically begin about 5 to 7 days after getting bitten by a tick (the incubation period). Initial symptoms are a headache, malaise, anorexia, and muscle aches, which can be followed by:
 - fever*
 - chills
 - headache*
 - vomiting*
 - diarrhea
 - abdominal pain
 - nausea
 - worsening muscle aches

(* classic symptoms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever)

Complications can include gangrene, arrhythmias, renal failure and more. Also, it can be fatal, especially if treatment is not started early.





Prevention

- Wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts.
- Wear shoes that provide adequate coverage.
- Use DEET-containing insect repellent.
- Avoid high-risk areas, such as wooded, brushy, and grassy areas, especially in late spring and early summer.
- Carefully check your body for ticks following outdoor activities.

Heat and bad weather



Safety First!



Your site

Site Occupancy SOP





Your Site (Site Occupancy SOP)

- General

- Only one camping unit per site
 - Temporary exceptions can be made w/permission from ranger

- Visitors

- Lodge in camper with volunteer
- Tents may be allowed temporarily depending on site
- Not to exceed two weeks
- Reflect on you!



Living area maintenance

- Sets the example for visitors
 - Kept clean and sanitary at all times
 - Black AND grey water must be disposed of properly
 - No dog pens, poultry cages, horse corrals, etc.
 - Leash law applies to volunteers
- No more than 1 freezer or refrigerator (14 cubic ft.)
- No excessive personal items will be permitted around trailer pad area
- No solicitation on government property



Also

- Storage buildings
 - Used to store government supplied items and personal effects used in park
 - Not to be used as private storage unit for all personal belongings!
 - Must be accessible by Corps employees at any time
- Gate combo is for park employees **ONLY!**



US Army Corps
of Engineers

RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING PUBLIC USE
OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WATER RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

EP 1165-2-316
May 2000

Title 36

Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 327

- What rangers enforce, the shortened version
 - 327.2 Vehicles (including ATV's and golf carts!)
 - (b) Parking in violation of posted restrictions and regulations
 - Impeding normal or emergency traffic
 - Creating a safety hazard or endangering people, property
 - Subject to removal and impoundment at owner's expense
 - (c) Operation and/or parking off authorized roadway
 - Except where designated
 - Around or through barriers or restrictive signs

While there is a speeding (posted restrictions and regulations) law, it is not something we would normally write as such as we cannot prove it in court. It would fall under careless/negligent/reckless.



327.7 Camping

- (b) Camping at one or more campsites at any one water resource project for a period longer than 14 days during any 30-consecutive-day period is prohibited without written permission of the District Commander
- (c) The unauthorized placement of camping equipment or other items on a campsite and/or personal appearance at a campsite without daily occupancy for the purpose of reserving that campsite for future occupancy is prohibited.
- (e) Occupying or placement of any camping equipment at a campsite which is posted or otherwise marked or indicated as “reserved” without an authorized reservation for that site is prohibited.



327.9 Sanitation

- (a) Garbage, trash, rubbish, litter, gray water or any other waste material or waste liquid generated ... shall be either removed from the project or deposited in receptacles provided for that purpose.
- (b) it is a violation to bring onto a project any household or commercial garbage, trash, rubbish, debris, dead animals or litter of any kind for disposal or dumping without the written permission of the District Commander.
- (d) Campers, picnickers, and all other persons using a water resources development project shall keep their sites free of trash and litter during the period of occupancy and shall remove all personal equipment and clean their sites upon departure.
- (e) the discharge or placing of sewage, galley waste, garbage, refuse, or pollutants into the project waters from any vessel or watercraft is prohibited.



327.11 control of animals

- (a) No person shall bring or allow dogs, cats, or other pets into developed recreation areas or adjacent waters unless penned, caged, on a leash under six feet in length, or otherwise physically restrained...
- (b) persons bringing or allowing pets in designated public use areas shall be responsible for proper removal and disposal of any waste produced by these animals.
- (g) wild or exotic pets and animals, or any animals displaying vicious or aggressive behavior or otherwise posing a threat to public safety or deemed a public nuisance, are prohibited...

327.12 Restrictions



- (b) Quiet shall be maintained in all public use areas between the hours of 10 pm and 6 am, or those hours designated by the District Commander. Excessive noise during such times which unreasonably disturbs persons is prohibited.
- (c) Any act or conduct by any person which interferes with, impedes or disrupts the use of the project or impairs the safety of any person is prohibited. Individuals who are boisterous, rowdy, disorderly, or otherwise disturb the peace on project lands or waters may be requested to leave the project.

327.12

Public Property



- (a) Destruction, injury, defacement, removal or alteration of public property including, but not limited to, developed facilities, natural formations, mineral deposits, historical and archeological features, ... is prohibited except when in accordance with written permission of the District Commander
- (b) Cutting or gathering of trees and/or the removal of wood from project lands is prohibited
- (c) Gathering of dead wood on the ground for use in designated recreation areas as firewood is permitted, unless prohibited
- (d) The use of metal detectors is permitted on designated beaches or other previously disturbed areas unless prohibited... Items found must be handled in accordance with Section 327.15 and 327.16 except for non-identifiable items such as coins of value less than \$25.

327.15 Abandonment and Impoundment of personal property



- (a) Personal property of any kind shall not be abandoned, stored or left unattended upon project lands or waters. After a period of 24 hours, or at any time after a posted closure hour in a public use area or for the purpose of providing public safety or resource protection, unattended personal property shall be presumed to be abandoned and may be impounded...
- (b) Personal property placed on Federal lands or waters adjacent to a private residence, facility and/or developments of any private nature for more than 24 hours w/out permission shall be presumed to have been abandoned and, unless proven otherwise, such presumption will be sufficient to impound the property and/or issue a citation as provided for in Sec. 327.25



327.23 Recreation Use Fees

- (c) Failure to pay authorized day use fees, and/or properly display applicable receipt, permit or pass is prohibited.
- (d) Any Golden Age or Golden Access Passport permittee shall be entitled, upon presentation of such a permit, to utilize special recreation facilities at a rate of 50 percent off the established use fee at Federally operated areas. Fraudulent use of Golden Age or Golden Access Passport is prohibited.

327 Catch-alls and other

- **327.25 Violation of Rules and Regulations**

- Big fees
- Possible prison time
- Mandatory appearance

- **327.26 State and local laws**

- Are applicable on Federal lands
- Enforced by state and local law enforcement agencies
- Have concurrent jurisdiction

Meth Lab Awareness



Ingredients of Meth

- Acetone
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Battery Acid (Sulfuric Acid)
- Brake Cleaner (Toluene)
- Cold tablets containing pseudoephedrine
- Drain cleaner (sodium hydroxide)
- Freon
- Iodine crystals
- Paint thinner
- Reactive metals (sodium or lithium)
- Red phosphorus (matches, road flares)
- Starting fluid (ether)
- Isopropyl or rubbing alcohol
- Muriatic acid (brick/concrete cleaner)



Indicators of a meth lab

- Strong smell of urine or unusual chemical smells such as ether, ammonia, or acetone
- Windows blacked out.
- Excessive traffic in and out of the residence at unusual times.
- Excessive trash including large amounts of items such as antifreeze
- Unusually large amounts of clean glass containers being brought into the house.
- Secretive/protective area surrounding the residence (video cameras, alarm system, guard dogs, reinforced doors, electric fencing)



Indicators of a meth lab

(cont'd)

- Propane tanks with fittings that have turned blue
 - Used to transport anhydrous ammonia
- Jars containing:
 - clear liquid with a white or red colored solid on bottom
 - iodine or dark shiny metallic purple crystals inside of jars
 - red phosphorus or a fine dark red or purple powder
 - white pasty substance, a dark red sludge or small amounts of shiny white crystals



Indicators of a meth lab

(cont'd)

- Aluminum foil
- Measuring cups
- Antifreeze containers
- Papers, notes, recipes
- Blenders
- Plastic storage containers
- Coffee filters (especially red/pink-stained)
- Duct tape
- Rubber tubing/gloves
- Funnels
- Thermometers
- Glassware
- Thermos bottles
- Heat sources, like hotplates or microwaves





Meth is highly toxic

- Each pound of meth produced leaves behind five or six pounds of toxic waste. In addition, residue from the cooking process can contaminate all surfaces of the property where the cooking took place including furniture, walls, carpeting, floors, clothing, and appliances.
- Meth cooks often pour leftover chemicals and by-product sludge down drains into nearby plumbing, down storm drains, or directly onto the ground, contaminating drinking water wells, septic systems, and soil.
- Chlorinated solvents and other toxic by-products used to make meth pose long-term hazards because they can persist in soil and groundwater for years.
- Immediate hazards include:
 - Fire
 - Explosion
 - Inhalation of hazardous fumes
 - Skin contact with dangerous chemicals
 - Exposure to chemicals found in meth laboratories without proper protection can cause cumulative damaging effects to the body
 - Methamphetamine laboratory seizure requires specialized training, detection and safety precautions



Precautions

DO NOT :

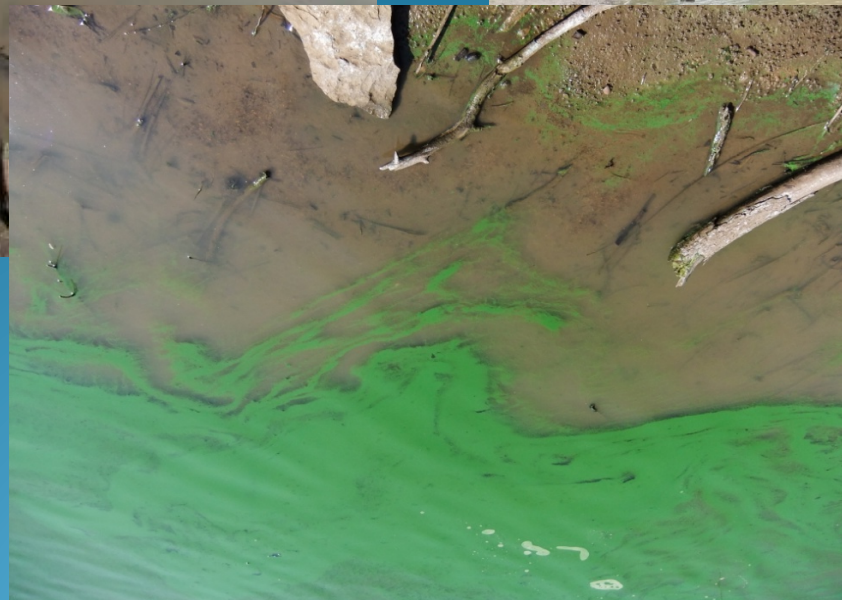
- Turn any electrical devices/lights on or off. This simple act of turning on an electrical switch—even a flashlight—may cause an explosion.
- Attempt to stop the chemical reaction if “cooking” is going on.
- Shut off the water supply to the house or to the chemical reaction.
- Smell the contents of any container.
- Smoke or allow anyone else to smoke.
- Open or move any containers.
- Touch any unknown substances with your bare skin.



What to do if you suspect meth

- Do not confront the person or cause alarm
- Conclude the visit quickly, without causing concern of the individuals involved. This is extremely important due to the extreme aggressive behavior, rapid mood swings and paranoia that use of methamphetamine may elicit.
- Leave area and call local law enforcement
- Notify rangers and maintenance personnel so they do not inadvertently enter area
- If necessary, keep public out of the area

BGA (blue green algae)



Primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM)

- **What are the signs and symptoms of *Naegleria* infection?**

Initial signs and symptoms of PAM start one to 14 days after infection and include headache, fever, nausea, vomiting and stiff neck. As the amebae cause more extensive destruction of brain tissue, this leads to confusion, lack of attention to people and surroundings, loss of balance, seizures and hallucinations. The disease progresses rapidly, and infection usually results in death within three to seven days.

- **Is there treatment for infection with *Naegleria*?**
Several drugs are effective against *Naegleria* in the laboratory. However, although a variety of treatments have been used to treat infected persons, their effectiveness is unclear because most infections have still been fatal.

- **Where is this ameba found?**

It is found worldwide, most commonly, in:

- Warm bodies of fresh water, such as lakes, rivers
- Geothermal water such as hot springs
- Warm water discharge from industrial plants
- Minimally chlorinated swimming pools
- Soil

- **How common is this infection?**

Although the ameba is commonly found in the environment, infection occurs rarely. Only 23 infections were documented in the United States between 1995 and 2004, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **How does infection occur?**

Infection with *Naegleria* occurs when the ameba enters the body through the nose. Generally this occurs when people are participating in water-related activities such as swimming underwater, diving, or other water sports that result in water going up the nose. The ameba then travels to the brain and spinal cord where it destroys the brain tissue.

- **How can I prevent an infection?**

- Avoid swimming or jumping into bodies of warm freshwater, hot springs and thermally polluted water such as water around power plants.
- Avoid swimming or jumping into freshwater during periods of high temperature and low water volume.
- Hold the nose shut or use nose clips when jumping or diving into bodies of warm fresh water such as lakes, rivers or hot springs.
- Avoid digging in or stirring up the sediment while swimming in shallow water areas.
- Do not swim in areas posted as "no swimming."
- *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*